





# The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

## Energy.

Every day brings to light some new retrax-  
tation of the order of "Heroes of America,"  
and every man who renounces the organiza-  
tion, denounces it as an unpatriotic and dan-  
gerous society, and all express shame and  
sorrow that they ever were misled by it, and  
all attribute their folly to being misled by  
some other more ardent than themselves. Yet  
every man who has yet come out of it, preach-  
ers and all, have tried to hold back as much  
as they could, about its origin, purposes and  
conduct; and to prevent no more than is suffi-  
cient, in their opinion, to extricate them from  
a situation of individual hazard.

In many instances, this organization has  
carried the election in particular counties, and  
in some, initiated and initiated "Heroes"  
themselves have been elected.

Each day, too, furnishes evidence of the  
evil tendency of this organization. Deser-  
ters fill the woods in this State in unheard of  
numbers. In some localities they are organ-  
ized—have disarmed the citizens and armed  
themselves, and militia and Home Guard offi-  
cers, too frequently, at their misdeeds.  
Murder and robbery are their constant per-  
formances, and their boldness has reached  
such a pitch that they have just fought a bat-  
tle with a company of Home Guard, or senior  
reserves, in the county of Moore. A Home  
guard officer, on a recent investigation, ad-  
mitted his bligation, as a "Hero," to pro-  
tect a deserter; and his is the case of many.

Now we should like to know how long is  
this disgraceful condition of things to brood  
over the State? There is unemployed force  
enough in the State to sweep the last footstep  
of a deserter from her soil. We have been  
informed, however, that the efficiency of the  
Adjutant General's Department is impaired by  
the act of legislation which would seem to fa-  
cilitate desertion, rather than prevent it.

We do not wonder at any allegation that  
may be made against the last Legislature.—  
God forbid that this State should ever look  
upon its like again; and we earnestly hope  
that those of its members who are returned,  
have come back new men, having learned  
something by their late contact with the peo-  
ple, so that their vision is no longer limited  
to catch-penny trades on "civil liberty,"  
never yet enlarged, save by their excess of  
care for it, but their views more broad, com-  
prehensive and catholic, with less of "rationa-  
lism," which savors of Yankeeism, and more  
of true, genuine conservatism, which is em-  
blematic of the Southern, socially and politi-  
cally.

We are pleased to discover an evidence of  
this better disposition in the article of the  
*Conservative* of Saturday morning, wherein  
the expectation is expressed that all the mem-  
bers of that party will give "tangible proof"  
of an honest determination to sustain the  
Confederate government in all rightful and  
constitutional measures for prosecuting the  
war until our independence shall have been  
established. If Governor Vance and his  
party friends do this, they will realize the  
wishes of those thousands of unselfish patriots  
who yielded political and party feelings,  
and voted earnestly for him upon his re-  
election. This same body "declares their  
willingness and purpose to give his adminis-  
tration cordial and hearty support" in all  
measures whose tendency will be to place the  
State and the Confederacy side by side—nat-  
ural helps in accomplishing the great objects  
of the war—the independence of the nation  
and the salvation of the South.

But this help is not to be furnished by  
theory, but by practice; and the first act will  
be to reduce to abject subjugation, or drive  
out of the State, any disturbing disloyal ele-  
ment, and make loyalty the condition of citi-  
zenship in North Carolina.

In order to effect this desirable end, the  
Judges, the military authorities, and the Leg-  
islature must bear their parts. When the  
law is obscure, the Legislature must make it  
plain; when the military department needs  
strength, the Legislature must furnish it;  
and the strength so furnished must be em-  
ployed, not in a sleepy, drowsy, inert style,  
but with energy—vigor—effect.

And lastly, the Judges now beginning to  
ride their full circuits, must not be content to  
"sick it like flies" to poor devils who as-  
sault and batter each other's boxes; but they  
must see that the requirements of the law are  
all put in force.

First—that every lawyer who appears at  
their bar to practise, is a loyal member of the  
court, sworn to allegiance in conformity to  
law. It is not enough for a Judge to sup-  
pose this; because the Judges now know  
that criminal omissions have occurred in this  
matter.

Second—It is the duty of the Judges to see  
that if such oath has been taken and violated  
by a member of the bar, who has been guilty  
of gross disloyalty, that such member should  
cause why he should not be refused an ap-  
pearance before the courts as counsel, for such  
offense; and further, that he have due trial  
thereof.

Third—our Judges should give in charge  
this secret association. They should warn  
the people of the illegality of extra-judicial  
oaths; should instruct them now that such  
oaths are not binding in conscience or morals;

and the grand jurors should be instructed  
diligently to examine after these hidden "he-  
roes," and bring them to court.

There is a wide field for improvement in  
North Carolina. The people have nobly  
done their part towards its civilization. They  
are far in advance of their representatives.  
We hope these latter will hasten their gait,  
and catch up.

Joyns will be the day, when North Caro-  
lina, thoroughly herself in all her purity, shall  
present to the nation a model appearance of  
true loyal unanimity. It will be the fittest  
testimonial she can offer to her soldiers for  
their heroic valor.

## More of the Same.

Another serious consequence, besides those  
mentioned by us a day or two ago, resulting  
from the return of deserters to communities  
from which they have been unwillingly car-  
ried is, that the loyal, true men of the com-  
munity are deterred from aiding in re-arrest-  
ing them, knowing that they will fall under  
the ban of their wrath, and that their lives  
and their property and the lives of their  
families will at all times be in peril of their  
malignant revenge. We are told that in por-  
tions of the State where deserters abound, that  
it is as much as a man's life is worth, for him  
to be engaged in arresting deserters and re-  
cousant conscripts. Those who are caught  
soon make their escape and return to their  
old haunts; and the burning ban, the slaugh-  
tered stock, the murdered victim in his bed at  
home or on the road side, attest the intensity  
of their hatred and the malignity of their re-  
venge.

Again—not only the scamps alluded to  
themselves, but their fathers and other kindred  
at home, partaking of the blood-thirsty re-  
venge of their sons and friends, and being  
withal despisers of the Southern cause, espouse  
their quarrel and visit vengeance upon all  
who have been instrumental in their arrest.  
There should be something done to relieve  
community of these dangerous, pelting charac-  
ters. They are generally old men, and  
though ignorant and depraved, have consid-  
erable influence over the young men of the nei-  
ghborhood with whom they come in contact.  
These they learn to hate the government—  
they instill into their minds that it is an op-  
pressive tyranny that drags them from home  
off into the army, and by all their wicked arts  
they succeed in inducing them to believe that  
it is right to avoid being placed in the service  
of their country, and are taught to look upon  
every man who advises them to loyal duty, as  
their worst enemy, seeking their ruin and  
overthrow.

These characters ought not to be allowed to  
remain in the South. Their sympathies and  
feelings are with the north, and they should  
be required to go to their Yankee brethren for  
protection and support. There are men in  
some counties who are known to have har-  
bored Yankee officers, and assisted them in  
recruiting soldiers not two hundred miles  
from the capital of the State; and when two  
of these Yankee recruiting officers were ar-  
rested, they were allowed by the guard on the  
cars to harangue them and all who would  
listen, on the "shame of breaking up the best  
government the world ever saw."

So great and insufferable are the outrages  
practiced by the characters above referred to,  
that unless put out of the way of doing harm,  
the true men of the country will have to  
league together for their own protection and  
safety.

## From Petersburg.

The last copy of the *Express* received, con-  
firms previous reports of the removal of a  
large number of the enemy's forces from  
around Petersburg. It says that when the  
enemy were discovered, moving large bodies  
of infantry to the rear, that our forces having  
put an effective 64 pounder in position on  
the centre, opened on the moving masses  
with shell and solid shot, and greatly facili-  
tated their movements. The heavy missiles  
bursting and crushing in their midst, gave  
powerful impetus to their locomotion, and  
and they more than "double-quickened" it from  
the front.

The Court of Inquiry which assembled at  
the Headquarters of Grant near City Point, to  
investigate the cause of the terrible catastro-  
phe administered by Malone, has decided that  
"inasmuch as the ill-fated ship, the *Albatross*,  
could not be put in a position to examine wit-  
nesses or go into the merits of the question."  
The matter has, therefore, been referred back  
to Gen. Meade, and it is stated that he in  
preferring charges against Burnside, who, in  
that event, will have to be tried by court martial.

Accounts directly from the enemy's lines re-  
present, that nobody was to blame on  
that disastrous occasion, but Grant.—  
He had so repeatedly led his men to  
defeat and slaughter, that on the 30th ult.,  
they were totally demoralized, and no amount  
of coaxing and even menading  
could induce them to charge our troops after  
the first bloody repulse. They had tried that  
perilous business before, and there is no truer  
sage, than that which tells us, "a burnt  
child dreads the fire."

The accidental explosion of the enemy's  
Ordnance Depot at City Point, on Tuesday, is  
represented to have been a much more "mag-  
nificent" affair, to use the enemy's own term,  
than the mine explosion on the 30th ult. The  
earth was jarred for miles around, and ves-  
sels on the water rocked to and fro from the  
effects of the concussion. Over one hundred  
Yankees, white and black, were killed and  
wounded, and several thousand of the same  
species were very badly frightened. Grant  
seems to have a singular misfortune hovering  
about him in regard to the explosion of ord-  
nance. An accident precisely similar occur-  
red at Vicksburg—a steamer, loaded with  
ordnance stores, having been blown up, which  
involved a great loss of life.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is announce-  
d to deliver an address at Venango, Crawford  
county, Penn., on the 10th of September.

MOBILE, August 9, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main  
entrance with four monitors and about sixteen  
heavy vessels of war. The *Tennessee*, Com-  
mander T. A. M. Craven, was sunk, with  
nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat,  
the *Phillips*, which I subsequently burned.  
The *Richmond*, Hartford and Brooklyn, in  
line of battle, followed by the remainder of  
the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full  
headway, where they were encountered by the  
*Tennessee*, Morgan, Gaines and Selma. The  
*Tennessee* and the other vessels steamed in  
close range of the advancing force, and poured  
a heavy fire into the leading ships. After  
a desperate engagement between the fleets the  
*Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking  
condition; the *Selma*, cut off, surrendered, and  
the *Morgan* escaped to Fort Morgan. The  
*Tennessee*, so far uninjured, steamed towards  
the whole fleet, and, after an obstinate fight,  
surrendered, her masts disabled, her smoke  
stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her  
crew in an exhausted and smothering condi-  
tion.

On the *Tennessee*, Admiral Buchanan was  
severely wounded by a splinter in the leg; two  
killed and several wounded among her crew.  
On the *Gaines*, two killed and two wounded.  
On the *Morgan*, one wounded. On the *Selma*,  
eight killed, including her executive officer,  
Lieut. J. H. Cowtrot, and seven wounded.  
The enemy suffered severely, and he request-  
ed permission to bury his dead.

Respectfully,  
G. W. HARRISON, C. S. N.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE  
NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED.

Federal Force.	
Hartford, [flagship] screw sloop.....	20 guns
Winnebago, two turret monitors.....	4 guns
Nickawau, do.....	2 guns
Stacomb, screw-turret do.....	2 guns
Manhattan, do.....	2 guns
Richmond, screw sloop, 1st class.....	18 guns
Brooklyn, do.....	24 guns
Memphis, do.....	24 guns
Lockawana, do.....	14 guns
Ossipee, do.....	10 guns
Glenn, do.....	4 guns
Quebec, do.....	8 guns
Metacomb, double-ended, side-wheel.....	10 guns
Seaborg, do.....	10 guns
Port Royal, do.....	8 guns
Conemaugh, do.....	9 guns
Kennebec, screw gunboat.....	6 guns
Penola, do.....	4 guns
Itasca, do.....	4 guns
Pembina, do.....	4 guns
Pequign, do.....	4 guns
Tennessee, do.....	6 guns
Cowslip, tug.....	2 guns
Philippi, tug.....	2 guns
Glasgow, tug.....	2 guns
Jessamine, tug.....	2 guns
Beckwith, tug.....	2 guns
28 vessels.....	212 guns

Confederate Force.

Tennessee, iron clad ram.....	6 guns
Morgan, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Gaines, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Selma, side-wheel gunboat.....	6 guns
Four vessels.....	32 guns

The foregoing official report of G. W. Harri-  
son, commanding Confederate States Navy,  
shows the daring and desperate nature of the  
fight near Mobile Bay, which resulted in the  
wounding and capturing of Admiral Buchanan,  
and the loss of three out of the four vessels of  
our fleet.

It is impossible to compare the forces en-  
gaged, without being struck with the inordinate  
disparity in favor of our enemies. And if  
mere pride were to be indulged, our gratifica-  
tion would overflow. But it is a question,  
whether such an enjoyment were prudent as it  
was bold. Of course, with the limited lights  
before us, we are not at liberty to call in ques-  
tion the conduct of military leaders on the  
spot, whose judgment is entitled to respect.

But we frankly confess, we do not see why our  
few vessels should be put so so hazardous a  
test in the very beginning, before the forts  
had essayed their strength. In points of pol-  
icy, and for the defence of Mobile, it seems to  
us that the more appropriate station for our  
fleet would have been inside the bar, in that  
narrow channel, where the numerous vessels  
of the foe could not come abreast, when the  
inequality of calibre and of numbers could  
be diminished by the advantages of the pos-  
ition. If this battle was fought to show that  
Confederate sailors have the pluck and know  
how to hazard life, then it was glorious, and  
will receive the world's admiration, like  
the affair of the *Alabama*. But if it made  
a part of the defence of the city, then, from  
our standpoint, we cannot see that the time  
and place and manner of the fight were well  
chosen.

## Keeping Down the Prices.

When the Commissioners of Virginia, in  
their Schedule, fixed the prices of produce,  
&c., the Farmers of that patriotic old State  
were among the first to speak out against the  
high prices affixed, and to call for a reduction.  
Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury,  
who is from South Carolina, calls the attention  
of the farmers of that State to the creditable  
action of the Virginia farmers, and appeals  
to them to pursue a like liberal and patriotic  
course. He says \$2 per bushel for wheat and  
\$1 for corn, in other States, would not be any  
lower than the rates fixed for Virginia under  
existing circumstances.

Are not the farmers of North Carolina as  
patriotic and generous as those of other States?  
A reduction in the price of their products, will  
effect a corresponding reduction in the price  
of articles they have to buy, and the good old  
maxim of "live and let live" be re-established.

TO ABSENTEES FROM GEN. BARRINGER'S  
CAVALRY.—We call the attention of all ab-  
sentees from Gen. Barringer's Cavalry Brigade,  
to General Order, No. 22, to be found in this  
paper. Officers and men absent without pro-  
per leave, who do not report immediately,  
will be at once arrested or reported, and dealt  
with summarily.

GEN. JOHNSON'S ESCAPE.—When the rebel  
General Bradley Johnson, says the Washing-  
ton *Star*, was captured by Averill, he was not  
in his own hands. It was only known after  
his escape that he was among the prisoners  
captured. This is the second time, says  
the *Star*, he has made a similar escape.

Habeas Corpus.

Wm. H. Cunningham, vs. Peter Mallett.  
P. H. WINSTON, R. G. LEWIS,  
Counsel for Petitioner.

This is a proceeding under a writ of Ha-  
beas Corpus, in which the petitioner, return  
and proof, present the following case:

The petitioner is, and has been for five  
or six years, a local preacher of the Metho-  
dist Episcopal church, South, duly licensed as  
such, according to the rules of his church.—  
It is a part of the discipline of this church that  
the license of a local preacher must be given  
by the Quarterly Conference, and signed by  
the President of the Conference, and must be  
renewed every ecclesiastical year. A local  
preacher is a minister of his church, and his  
duty is to preach and perform such other  
duties as may be assigned by his presiding El-  
der or preacher in charge; but until he is  
ordained as a deacon, he cannot administer  
the sacraments of his church. He is not en-  
titled to any salary or pay for preaching, or  
for the performance of his other ministerial  
duties. The petitioner was, prior to the 17th  
day of February last, and has been ever since  
that time, located at the city of Raleigh, and  
has been constantly and regularly engaged in  
preaching every Sunday, alternately, to two  
congregations in the country near the city,  
and at the hospitals, and also performing  
other ministerial duties, by attending class-  
meetings, &c., all under the superintendence  
of Dr. Craven, his preacher in charge. He  
has received no salary or pay from his  
church or his congregations, but has supported  
himself from the income of a hotel in the  
city of Raleigh, of which he is the owner and  
manager.

Having been enrolled as a conscript, and  
carried to Camp Holmes, the petitioner claims  
to be discharged under an act of the Confed-  
erate Congress, ratified on the 17th day of  
February, 1864, which grants an exemption  
from military service in the army of the Con-  
federate States, to "every minister of religion  
authorized to preach according to the rules of  
his church, and who at the passage of this  
act, shall be regularly employed in the dis-  
charge of his ministerial duties." The con-  
suetudine of conscripts for this State denies  
his right, and insists upon retaining him in cus-  
tody as a conscript under a regulation adopt-  
ed by the Bureau of Conscription, to the fol-  
lowing effect: "If the party is a regular  
licensed minister authorized to preach ac-  
cording to the rules of his church, and that his  
only business, he is entitled to exemption. If,  
however, he depends for support on any  
other business, even if he should preach regu-  
larly, he is not entitled to exemption."

That the case of the petitioner is obviously with-  
in the letter of the act of Congress, cannot be  
denied. He is, according to the polity of his  
church, a minister of religion duly authorized  
to preach and he was at the time of the pas-  
sage of the act of Congress regularly employed  
in the discharge of his ministerial duties.—  
He is, therefore, entitled to be exempted from  
performance of military service, unless the  
Bureau of Conscription is authorized, by law,  
to make a regulation other than that prescrib-  
ed in the act of Congress, by which he shall  
be held as a conscript; or in construing the  
words of the act, the Bureau has adopted a  
construction which is in accordance with its  
spirit, though not within its strict letter. The  
Bureau of Conscription is not authorized to con-  
struct regulations upon this subject; and I  
cannot suppose that it sets up a claim to an  
independent power of legislation. In mak-  
ing provision for carrying the act into effect,  
the Bureau must ascertain its meaning, and  
in doing so, must necessarily put a construc-  
tion upon its language. That construction,  
though, is not conclusively binding upon the  
persons upon whom the act is to operate, for  
they have an undoubted right to appeal to  
the courts of law for redress, and it is the  
decisions of such courts alone which can finally  
settle the disputed point. The true and only  
enquiry before me, then, is, whether the Bu-  
reau of Conscription has adopted the proper  
construction of the act in question, according  
to the intention of those who framed it—that  
is, according to the reason and spirit of it?

I have already remarked that the case of the  
petitioner is obviously within the letter of the  
act of Congress. This being so, it is incon-  
sistent within its reason spirit, for it is not  
the first among the fundamental rules for the in-  
terpretation of laws, to construe words in their  
usual and most known significance. If the  
words be dubious, then we may resort to other  
means for ascertaining the will of the Legisla-  
ture; among which is that of considering the  
reason and spirit of the law, or the cause which  
moved the Legislature to enact it.—See 1  
Black Com 59 and 61. Supposing, then, that  
there is some dubiousness in the meaning of  
the act under consideration, let us enquire  
what was the motive which induced the mem-  
bers of Congress to pass it? About that there  
cannot be the slightest doubt. Most manifestly  
it was to afford to all who should be en-  
rolled into the field, to the men, women and chil-  
dren who should remain at home, the services  
of all the ministers of religion, of every grade  
in every denomination, who were duly author-  
ized to preach, and who, when the act was pas-  
sed, were regularly employed in the discharge  
of their ministerial duties. Can any good reason  
be given why these ministrations may not be  
useful and productive of much good, though  
rendered by unpaid ministers? In the ecclesi-  
astical polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church,  
South, the local preachers form, as I learn, the  
most numerous class of their ministers. They  
occupy an important, though it may be an hum-  
ble field of labor, and are deemed essential in  
the scheme of that church, as furnishing the  
means whereby "the poor have the thought  
preached to them." The fact that they take  
nothing from the coffers of their church for  
their support, renders that body much more  
able to sustain those who are laboring in the  
higher grounds of the ministry. These unpaid  
ministers are thus enabled to effect much good  
both by what they do and by what they obtain  
from doing. In working for nothing of an  
earthly nature and supporting themselves, they  
give (as well said by Messrs. Winston and Lewis  
the counsel for the petitioner) as illustrious ex-  
ample in St. Paul, the greatest preacher whom  
the world has ever known, who worked with his  
own hands at his occupation of a tent-maker,  
that his support might not be a burden to the  
church at Corinth and Ephesus.—See Paley's  
*Horae Paulinae*, ch. 3, No. 6. Has this great  
apostle ever been considered as having forfeit-  
ed any of his rights as a preacher by reason of  
such forbearance and self denial? On the con-  
trary, has he not furnished to all succeeding  
ages an additional proof of the divinity of his  
mission and of the sincerity of his devotion to  
it, by showing that amidst the severest of trials,  
persecutions and afflictions, he labored not for  
the riches and honors of this world, but for the  
temporal and eternal good of his fellow men, and  
for that crown of glory which his faith assured  
him was laid up for him in heaven?

From these considerations I am led to believe  
the ground upon which the Bureau of Conscrip-  
tion would exclude from the exemption con-  
tained in the act of the 17th February, 1864,  
that class of preachers to which the petitioner  
belongs, was not within the contemplation of

Congress, and ought not, therefore, to control  
the decision of the question before me.

But there is, no doubt, another class of  
ministers of religion, having authority from  
their respective sects to preach, to whom it  
might, perhaps, be properly applied. I ad-  
vocate to those ministers of different denomina-  
tion who, being in affluent circumstances,  
preach occasionally and from time to time as  
their ministerial services may be required,  
without receiving any compensation therefor.  
In analogy to the case of *Grantham*, 9  
Jones 73, in which it was decided that  
under the act of the 11th Oct 1862, a me-  
chanic was not entitled to exemption from  
military service unless he followed a trade as  
his regular occupation and employment, and  
not when he worked at it only occasionally  
and at odd times, it may be that such min-  
isters of religion should not be exempted under  
the act of February 1864. Cases of this  
latter kind were probably in the minds of the  
Bureau of Conscription, when they adopted  
the regulation to which I have referred. But  
it is manifest that this class of cases differs  
essentially from that in which the petitioner is  
embraced.

We have in this State an act which re-  
quires that the rites of matrimony shall be  
performed by Justices of the Peace, or by  
"ordained ministers of the gospel of every de-  
nomination."—See Rev. Code of 1866, ch.  
68, sec. 1-2. I feel quite sure that there is  
not a Judge in the land who would for a mo-  
ment himself feel at liberty to decide that a  
marriage was void, because the ceremony had  
been celebrated by an ordained minister who  
depended for support upon some other busi-  
ness than that of his ministry.

The conclusion, to which I have come in  
favor of the petitioner, derives additional sup-  
port from the fact that under the act of Oct.  
1862, which is almost in the precise terms of  
the last act, so person holding the same posi-  
tion in his church as that occupied by the pe-  
titioner, has, so far as I have heard, ever been  
enrolled and called into the military service  
as a conscript.

My order is that the petitioner be dis-  
charged, and that his costs be paid by the de-  
fendant. WM. H. BATTLE, J. S. C.  
Chapel Hill, Aug. 8th, 1864.

## North Carolina Election.

The greatest moral triumph of this war has  
just been gained in the election of Gov. Vance  
in North Carolina.

The principles distinctly set forth and an-  
nounced to the people of that State by the  
press and the doctors sustaining Mr. Holden,  
were peace upon the basis of individual State  
action; opposition to the President and his  
Administration in every sense of that word;  
and a general denunciation of the war. The  
party opposing the Holdens, with Gov.  
Vance as the leader, sustained the Adminis-  
tration, the war, and the policy of the Gov-  
ernment in its conduct of the war—looking  
for peace, not through separate State action,  
but as the result of a vigorous prosecution of  
the conflict.

The result of this election, as we remarked  
above, is a great moral triumph for our young  
Confederacy. It is the people of North Car-  
olina, rising en masse, that people who, by  
the action of such men as Mr. Holden and the  
litter and audacious sheets which have sus-  
tained his course, have, as a community, been  
calumniated throughout the South as want-  
ing in loyalty to the principles involved in their  
secession from the United States, these people  
have crushed the agitators and half-traitors,  
and have sent forth greeting to her sisters in  
this glorious struggle, that "her flag is still  
there"—yes, everywhere, from mountain top  
to valley, from valley to sea-coast, and from  
sea-coast to battle-field.

They have not only elected Gov. Vance,  
but they have illustrated to the people in the  
Confederacy and in the United States, that the  
principles which impelled them to leave the  
old Union of their fathers to are spotless, the  
honors of the State, are still fresh and vivid  
in their minds, and that they have no inclina-  
tion to listen to, or tolerate the opponents of  
our young and vigorous Government. They  
have declared in favor of the course of the  
present Administration, and in favor of an  
earnest and determined prosecution of this  
war, as the only mode of securing an endur-  
ing peace with all the rights of a Confed-  
eracy of individual nationalities, fully recog-  
nized.

It is a gratification, since the result of this  
election has so well sustained the action of the  
State in 1861, that this political canvass oc-  
curred. It is the first election in the South  
since the inauguration of the war, where the  
plain question of whether the war shall be  
sustained, has been brought before the people;  
and it is still more gratifying, what the course  
should take place in North Carolina; that land  
heretofore known as the Rip Van Winkle of  
States and the home of discontent. But no  
longer to be known as such, for this people  
have proven themselves to be fully awake to  
all the interests of the Confederacy, and to  
every sentiment of every true Southern heart.

This election has demolished the "Georgia  
Platform," if that detestable subterfuge ever  
had a real live existence, which, we much  
doubt. It has also most completely over-  
whelmed those fearful individuals throughout  
the Confederacy, who for the want of a better  
house of contention, seized upon the suspen-  
sion of the privilege of the writ of Habeas  
Corpus as the *point d'appui* for a general  
assault upon the Administration. In fact it  
is the vote of a whole people sustaining and  
endorsing President Davis and the Confederate  
Congress.

How utterly contemptible now seem the  
little "Trays, Blanches Sweethearts," and all  
that tribe of barkers at the Administration—  
those public preachers about the usurpation of  
our liberties by a home government, when we  
are seeking liberty from a foreign one!!

North Carolina has developed the true sen-  
timent of the people of the Confederacy; they  
have laid it written down on the records of  
the State and announced to the world; it will  
be the same verdict which would come up from  
the people of Georgia and of every other State,  
were the judgment asked to-morrow.

The moral weight of this North Carolina  
election is not only felt here, but will have a  
powerful influence in the United States. It  
will discourage the war party and give force  
to the argument of the peace men in their  
Presidential canvass. In Europe, also, it will  
be felt and acknowledged. In fact, it has  
finally broken the back of the Seward line,  
that there are thousands of men in the South-  
ern States for peace and a restoration of the  
Union upon any terms. They are not here,  
at least, not in North Carolina.

All honor to the old State; a double health  
to the people who made the Mecklenburg de-  
claration of independence in the eighteenth  
century, and the verdict for the battle for  
liberty in 1864.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitution-  
alist.

James A. Long, Esq., a prominent and most  
estimable citizen of Greensboro', died a few  
days ago. Mr. Long was a lawyer by pro-  
fession and at one time was editor and part  
owner of the Greensboro' Patriot.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year  
1863, by S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office  
of the District Court of the Confederate States  
for the Northern District of Georgia.

## From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The enemy crossed  
a division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry  
to the north side of James river last night, sup-  
posed to be only a demonstration while the real blow,  
if any intended, will be struck some where else.  
Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the  
last two days. It proceeds from an engagement  
between our river batteries and the enemy's gun  
boats.

The enemy are attempting to cut a canal across  
Dutch Gap or Turkey Bend, twenty miles below  
Richmond, at a place where the river is seven  
miles wide and three quarters of a mile across.  
Our river batteries opened upon the enemy's work-  
ing parties, and their gunboats responded without  
effect.

The enemy is cutting a canal to flank some of  
our batteries near Chad's Bluff on the north side  
of James River from Petersburg. Some little can-  
nonading and picket firing but matters comparatively  
quiet.

## From the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Herald of the  
11th contains five columns of the proceedings of a  
great mass meeting to nominate McClellan for  
President. One hundred thousand people pres-  
ent.

The Queen of England in proroguing Parlia-  
ment, declared the purpose of her Gov-  
ernment to adhere to the policy of non-interference.  
The Herald says that Grant, when he visited  
Washington, left thousands of the Potomac com-  
manded by Butler, and intimates that Grant  
was made removed.

The Herald says if Stanton is removed, Butler  
will be Secretary of War.

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 15. Baltimore papers of  
the 13th have been received. Nothing definite  
from the Shenandoah valley. It